

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Established March 4, 1885, and Made Famous in the Celebrated Story of "Jonathan and His Continent," by Max O'Rell.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

"Of a Nasty World, With News From All Nations Lumbering at His Back,"

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance.

TENTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

NUMBER 28.

THE TRUE HISTORY

OF CAPTAIN JOHN SWIFT, AS ESPECIALLY CONCERNS

His Mining Operations for Silver in What is Now Known as the Mountains Part of Eastern Kentucky—Interesting Reading.

WRITTEN BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

We first hear of Capt. John Swift shortly after Braddock's defeat at the French port Duquesne in 1755. Among the exchanged prisoners that came with the Colonial army to Alexandria, then one of the leading seaports of the colonies, was a man named Mundy who had been captured by the Indians when about sixteen years old, and remained with them near about eighteen years. Mundy had been so long with the Indians he seemed somewhat out of his natural element among the whites in Alexandria.

Capt. John Swift at that time commanded a sailing craft between Havana and Alexandria, his cargo consisting principally of rum and molasses. He had landed in port just about the time Mundy made his appearance in Alexandria. Capt. Swift, noticing the singular appearance of Mundy, interviewed him. Capt. Swift, being naturally a generous hearted man, on learning Mundy's history, furnished him some suitable wearing apparel, went to the landlord of the inn where he stopped when in port, and told the landlord to let Mundy have to eat and drink at his (Swift's) expense.

This practical kindness of Capt. Swift so won the love and confidence of Mundy that he seemed anxious to make some returns to the Captain for his kindness. Mundy, learning that Capt. Swift would set sail for Havana within a few days, went to him and told him he had something of importance to tell him. After retelling to themselves Mundy proceeded to tell Swift of rich mines of silver out west. In the mountains on the waters of Kentucky, saying to Swift that when he was a Captain he was with the French and Indians and helped to pack ore and burn wood to smelt it with, but they never learned him anything about separating the metal from the rock, as there were generally two or three of them that attended especially to that part of the work.

Captain Swift replied to Mundy by saying he had frequently heard that there was silver out West in the mountains, also saying he knew nothing about ores of any kind, that the business he was engaged in was under contract for a certain time, and when the time was up he would then try and get up a party consisting of some who understood smelting of rock so as to obtain the silver. He said he had met Mexican and Peruvian miners in Havana every trip he made, and that he would take special care to hunt up such miners and try and induce them to come home with him.

It appears it was almost two years after Capt. Swift and Mundy met before they got ready to go to the mines. There was a party of six started from Alexandria for the silver mines in 1758. After being on their journey several days some of the party became suspicious of Mundy, saying that he might betray them into the hands of the Indians, but Capt. Swift told them that he had the utmost confidence in Mundy and would go on with him. Finally four of the men determined to turn back, two of the four being the leading men as smelters and refiners. Swift and Mundy knew they could do nothing if they went on. The four men who determined to return told Swift and Mundy if they would go on and bring some of the ore, and if it proved to be rich, they certainly would return with them and run the silver out.

Mundy, learning from Swift that these men mistrusted him refused to go, saying to those men that he would never pilot any of them or be the means of their deriving any benefit from the mines. At that time they all went back to Alexandria, and after their arrival Mundy said to Capt. Swift that he would go alone and see how to get through best, what changes had been made, whether the old furnaces had been used since he worked with them, stating at the time that the furnaces were on a creek in the roughest

place he ever saw, and on both sides were high, rugged cliffs of rock.

Mundy started for the mines alone in the early part of the fall of 1759, and Capt. Swift said when he parted with Mundy at that time he never expected to see him again. Mundy said to Swift it would take him near two months to make the trip, making allowances for difficulties and troubles that might take place on the route. When the time came and everything was arranged for Mundy to start to the mines Swift sent him as far on the route as Mundy thought best, Swift furnishing two ponies and a man to go with him. After traveling over a hundred miles Mundy preferred to go alone on foot. He had been so often over all the important trails of the Indians among the mountains, he would not lose his way, and Mundy told Swift he dare not go a direct route at that season of the year.

Two months passed but no signs of Mundy, though inside of three months he returned within a day's travel of Alexandria and sent for Swift, as it had been previously understood between them.

After Mundy's departure for the mines Swift set about hunting some one who understood the smelting of silver ore, also knowing what silver ore was when they saw it. At the expiration of two months Swift came to the house where Mundy was to come on his return from the mines but could hear nothing of him. [This man at whose house Mundy was to stay was an especial friend of both, and was in the secret about the mines.] Swift told the man when Mundy returned (if he ever did) to stay there until he came back, which would be about Christmas, as he had gone to Havana to secure the services of two men, such as they would need in the business.

At or near the appointed time Swift returned to Alexandria, having contracted with two South American miners to go with him to the mines out west in the mountains. As soon as they arrived at Alexandria they received word of Mundy's return. They hastened out to where he was, rejoiced to find him well, and having in his possession several pieces of rich silver ore—as such the Peruvian miners said it was after an examination.

It being mid winter now they concluded to postpone their expedition to the mines until April of 1760. On the 10th of that month the party of four left Alexandria for the silver mines, consisting of Capt. John Swift, Mundy and the two miners, one called Jeffers and the other Guest. Capt. Swift being an Englishman, he called them in English Jefferson and Guest. They arrived safely at the mines about the 20th of May, after a very rough and tiresome journey. Two days out from Alexandria they provided themselves with ponies, and packed on them such articles as they knew they would need. After arriving at the furnaces (within 300 yards of the ore) they examined the condition they were in. Jefferson and Guest said they had been well and substantially built for the purpose they had been used for. One of them they repaired so as to have it ready when they wished to use it. They also commenced to build another one. They did not expect to do any smelting or much mining on this trip, but prepare for practical work on the next trip.

They remained at the mines nearly two months, working some in the old shaft. Mundy and Swift killing game for their support. They left the mines about the middle of July, arriving at the settlement about the first of September. It was very fortunate for them that Mundy so well understood the habits and customs of the Indians, also their travels and trails, or they would have fallen into their hands on this trip, as Mundy had them change their course and lie quiet for two days, for as they were returning he saw some signs he did not like. He would not let them shoot to kill game and they grew quite hungry, as they only had some dry deer meat with them.

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

"So Clean" is the finest pure white soap ever introduced here. It is better than Cashmere Bouquet for the toilet, superior to Ivory for fine laundry, and ahead of Sapollo for the kitchen. One cake, 10c; 2 for 16c; 4 for 25c. Sold at this office only.

VERY IMPORTANT

IS THE CALL ISSUED BY THE LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Invitations Sent to All Parts of the Country to Attend the Immigration Convention—It Will Be Held in Louisville on Oct. 24.

KENTUCKY IN THE FRONT RANK.

The Board of Trade of Louisville has issued its immigration call for the convention that is to be held there October 24. The call has been sent to all parts of the country and to all industrial associations, inviting them to send delegates to the convention, and it is expected that a large number of visitors will respond to the invitation. The following is the call:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 29, 1894.—To the people of Kentucky.—The Louisville Board of Trade, after conferring with representative citizens in nearly every part of the State, hereby calls a convention of the friends of immigration to meet in the Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade, in the city of Louisville, at 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, October 24, 1894, to discuss, consider and inaugurate plans for calling attention to the many advantages Kentucky has to offer as a place of residence for intelligent and industrious home-seekers, and taking practical steps to invite and induce such to come among us and find homes.

Kentucky has natural advantages over many other States and countries. She lies in the latitude, and has the climate best adapted to the health and physical comfort of man; she does not suffer from the extremes of heat and cold like the States to the North or South of us; she is well watered throughout her entire extent by unfailing springs, creeks and rivers. She has more lands bordering on navigable rivers than any other State in the Union, and a greater variety of crops can be grown at a profit than in almost any other State. She has vast quantities of fine lands for agricultural purposes which may be had cheap; rich but undeveloped mines, and extensive forests of valuable timbers.

Every year thousands of intelligent and industrious men with sufficient capital to make a start in life, and in many cases with ample means for large investments, leave Europe, others the more crowded localities of our Eastern States, and the more severe climate of the North and Canada, and seek new homes and fields of operation better suited to their conditions and desires.

They are passing Kentucky by, not because she is not well adapted to their wants, but simply because she is doing nothing to call attention to herself, and holding out no friendly invitation.

The States to the West, the South and Southwest of us are looking to their interests, and are getting this valuable population.

The people of Kentucky are gradually realizing that while others, and in many respects less favored sections of the country have grown in power and riches, a vast domain in their midst has been almost entirely overlooked and neglected.

The facts are only too apparent that we have been content to drift along with the tide while our neighbors have put forth their entire strength and best efforts to gain advantages which should have claimed our attention long ago.

The United States census shows that there were 10,981,478 acres of unimproved farming lands in the State of Kentucky in 1880. In 1890 there were only 9,938,847 acres, a reduction of over 1,042,631 acres in forty years.

It is not time to consider plans to utilize this immense territory and secure for Kentucky the increase in wealth and population we are justly entitled to. All around us the battle for supremacy is going on, and Kentucky cannot afford to be indifferent to her opportunities.

Nearly every Southern State has its immigration agents in the field securing the attention of settlers and disseminating reliable information regarding their respective advantages, and by direct agencies disposing of surplus properties and introducing a new class of good settlers.

While our hospitality should be bound-

less, our invitation to come and find homes among us should be extended only to such as are, or are qualified and willing to become, patriotic and law-abiding American citizens.

Pauper immigrants with nihilistic tendencies are not wanted, nor should any of that class be tolerated.

Believing that the existing conditions favored it, the Board of Trade commenced the agitation of an immigration convention to be held in Louisville this fall, and after considerable correspondence, in which the views of representative citizens in various parts of the State were secured, and looking at these facts and conditions from the standpoint of the general interest and welfare of the people of the whole State, the Louisville Board of Trade believes the time has come to act.

Every city, town, county, Board of Trade, Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural Association is invited and urged to send not less than five delegates to the convention, and all public-spirited citizens who take an interest in the subject of immigration are also earnestly invited to be present.

The Mayors of cities and towns, County Judges, Presidents of commercial organizations and agricultural associations are asked to at once name representative delegates or provide for their selection. The railroads and steamboats doing business in the State are taking an interest in the movement, and have agreed to sell tickets to the convention and return for one fare. All delegates appointed, and all others who expect to attend the convention are requested to send their name and address to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky., so that suitable provisions may be made for all.

The Board of Trade, in taking the initiative in this important matter, does not assume to map out plans for the convention or circumscribe its work in any way. It merely desires to call the serious attention of the good people of the State to certain facts and conditions that have close relations with our general welfare, and to invite them to assemble in conference in this city to discuss and act upon them.

From letters already received from citizens in all parts of the State, it is believed the convention will be a success, and that the event will mark a new epoch in the history of our State. The State of Kentucky has need of your wisdom and advice. The city of Louisville invites you to come, and the Board of Trade will gladly welcome you.

CHARLES T. BALLARD,
Pres. Louisville Board of Trade.
JAS. F. BUCKNER, Jr., Sec'y.

THE COUNTY PAPER.

No man is too poor to take his county newspaper, and it is false economy to get along without it. Hardly a week passes that something does not appear in its columns that will be a financial benefit to the subscriber, and by the end of the year he has made or saved from one to twenty times its subscription price. The city papers do not take the place of the county paper, although some people seem to think they do. The city papers are all right in their way, but they don't give you what you are most interested in—your county news.

You cannot learn from them when and where public meetings are to be held; who are dying and who are marrying; who are moving in and out; court proceedings; who wants to sell land—in fact, hundreds of items which might be of particular importance for you to find out. Such items city papers do not furnish, but the county paper can and does. If you can afford but one paper, by all means take one that is published in the county in which you live.

A BORN GENTLEMAN.

A small boy was at a table where his mother was not near to take care of him, and a lady went to him volunteered her services. "Let me cut your steak for you," she said, "if I can cut it the way you like it," she added, with some degree of doubt.

"Thank you," the boy responded, accepting her courtesy; "I shall like it the way you cut it, even if you do not cut it the way I like it."

The miners entombed at Wilkesbarre were rescued after being 60 hours without food or water.

A DASTARD'S DEED.

A PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED AT A SWITCH.

The Engineer Killed, Fireman Fatally Injured and Three Mail Clerks Badly Hurt—The Wreck Was On the Wabash Railroad.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

Train No. 42 on the Wabash railroad was wrecked on the evening of September 30 at Maumee, a small town twelve miles from Toledo, Ohio. The accident was the result of a well laid plan to ditch the entire train. Happily and miraculously the heavy Pullman's kept on its track, and the mail and baggage cars, although badly wrecked, did not contain any victims.

F. N. Smith, engineer, of Toledo, was killed, and A. H. Day, fireman, was fatally injured. The others injured are: Charles Holland, mail clerk, Toledo, scalp wound; F. J. Probst, mail clerk, Toledo, slightly cut and bruised; J. W. Kreamer, mail clerk, Disko, Ind., badly scratched on legs and body.

The wreck was planned by whoever conceived the plot to lay at the west end of a long siding, just beyond Maumee station. The road at the lower track switch had been removed and the switch was partly thrown. The target indicated a clear track, and engineer Smith was probably not aware of the situation many seconds before his motor was bumping along the ties. As soon as the train struck the switch it leaped into the air, fell toward the ditch and turned completely over. The trucks of the mail cars followed the engine, but the cars themselves went in an opposite direction. Under them were found the dead body of engineer Smith and fireman Day, the latter suffering from a fracture of the skull, which may prove fatal.

At the time of the accident the train was running at the regular speed, and it is considered a miracle that more lives were not lost. The postal cars were torn entirely from the trucks and were lying side by side. Besides the slightly injured there were in the cars: S. J. McCorkle, Kokomo, Ind.; E. S. Coffin and J. Dalton, of Toledo, Ohio. The express and baggage cars were literally reduced to splinters, yet the occupants escaped unhurt. There were several passengers in the combination smoker, which was wrecked beyond recognition, yet not a scratch could be shown by any of them. The passengers in the Pullmans were only made aware of the accident by the severe jolting which they experienced.

The wrecking trains from Toledo and Fort Wayne were immediately sent to the scene, and the main track was soon cleared for travel. The dead engineer and dying fireman were both new men on the line, and are believed to have come to the Wabash road from the Lehigh during the recent American Railway Union strike.

SPANISH GOLD.

Part of Captain Kidd's Booty Found at Greenpoint, Long Island.

Renewed interest in the story of Capt. Kidd's buried treasure has been given by the people of Greenpoint, L. I., by the discovery of a mass of melted Spanish gold. While J. P. Grady, a salesman, was driving along near the Main-street wharf at Greenpoint the wheel of his wagon struck something that gave forth a ringing sound. Glancing down something bright attracted his attention. He quickly dismounted from his wagon and discovered, to his astonishment, a queerly shaped piece of gold about 8 inches thick and 10 inches wide. The top of the mass shows a fine perfect in form.

No one who has seen the metal can pretend to give an explanation for the find. But during the past summer a dredger has been at work in the harbor. The mud excavated had been thrown in portions of the dock which needed filling, and it was in this wharf that Grady found the curiosity. The treasure weighs nearly 13 pounds, and is estimated to be worth \$500. It will be sent to an assayer to determine its real value.

The torture of dyspepsia and sick headaches, the agonizing itching and pain of salt rheum, are removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The British Isles have an average of sixty-six gales a year.

Pomona glass, which permits ventilation and excludes draughts, is used in some of the Parisian dwellings.

The average speed of the transmission of earthquake shocks is nearly sixteen thousand feet per second.

Prof. Massé, the Italian scientist, is authority for the statement that cold blood is as poisonous as viper's venom.

It is asserted that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the left side of the human face is the more perfect in outline.

All known chemical elements are represented in sea water. They are not always capable of being detected by chemical analysis.

Two hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six craters which have been discovered on the moon are supposed to have been caused by a bombardment of aerolites.

WICKED WITS.

COQUETTES are the quacks of love.—*La Rouchefoucauld.*

One of the sweetest pleasures of woman is to cause regret.—*Lauren.*

God created the coquette as soon as He had made the fool.—*Victor Hugo.*

Take more life a woman's hand, the more occupied her heart.—*S. Delany.*

Ever if women were humiliated, they could never foresee their last lover.—*Lauren.*

The heart of a coquette is like a rose, of which the lovers pluck the leaves, leaving only the thorns for the husband.—*Anon.*

We condemn the inconstancy of women when we are the victims; we find it charming when we are the objects.—*L. Demoyers.*

This man who has taken one wife deserves a crown of patience, the man who has taken two, deserves two crowns of folly.—*Anon.*

COMMERCIAL AND MINERAL.

The United States can turn out 300,000 pounds of copper yearly.

RAISING peppermint is the leading industry of Wayne county, N. Y.

The United States sent 27,430,000 pounds of cotton to Switzerland in 1896.

A SWEDISH copper mine has been worked without interruption for 90 years.

It is proposed to erect a \$1,000,000 plant for smelting and reducing ores at Perth Amboy, N. J.

A plant is being installed at Niagara which will furnish a 200,000 horsepower of electric current.

A stupor of the weighing 5,400 pounds has been found in Tasmania.

The assay of a small piece shows 67 per cent. of metallic tin.

PEOPLE WHO WRITE.

ROMNEY EPHRAIM, the author and playwright, became bankrupt by letting out the roses.

REYNARD KIPLEN is not of pure Canadian extraction. One of his parents was an Eurasian, or half-caste.

Mrs. KAPRINSKY, LAURENCE, wrote to Marion Crawford for his autograph; he sent it, and then asked his correspondent for the use of her name for a work of fiction, and so the novel was christened.

Mrs. JAMES G. BLANE is working steadily upon the life of her husband. The family have all been doing literary work. Mrs. Blane is to do more than collect the material for Gail Harcourt to write. She is a literary woman herself, and the two will collaborate. The son and the daughter help to get up the material.

FACTS FLAVORED WITH FIGURES

THERE are 80,000,000 of Mohammedans under British rule.

THERE are more than 210,000 miles of telegraph lines in this country.

IS England's free dispensaries distribute \$1,000,000 worth of medicine a year.

SPAIN spends \$100,000,000 to maintain its army and \$100,000 to educate its children.

WRITERS on vital statistics state that there are two persons sick for every death during the year.

It has been calculated that there are at least 30,000 private circulating among European nations alone.

OF 1,000 men who marry, 332 marry younger women, 570 marry women of the same age, and 80 marry older women.

Montezuma's Watch.

This curious basaltic stone, now in the cathedral of Mexico, is cut into figures that are supposed to represent the Mexican calendar or division of time. It weighs about twenty-four tons, and its age is conjectured to be a considerable period anterior to the Spanish occupation of that portion of

NUMBER NINE IN MYTHOLOGY.

What a German Professor Has to Say of Three Times Three.

It is not often that a single figure has enjoyed the distinction of being the subject of long study and investigation on the part of a German university professor. But "The Number Nine" is the title of a long and learned article in a recent edition of "Am Teufel" by Prof. Reinhold, at present rector of the University of Berlin.

"In early times," writes the professor, "the first eleven number (9) and its multiple (9) were considered of especial importance. In the old numbers which contained 9, heathen philosophers, or Christian mystic writers, the legends of nations, the religions of modern peoples, all go to prove the holiness or sanctity of the number 9.

In ancient Germanic life, in poetry, in religion and law, the number 9 is met everywhere. It still has its influence in German customs and German beliefs. In the Scandinavian mythology we find groups of nine valkyries, nine dices, nine giant mermaids or women of the sea, nine mothers of the god Heimdall, nine virgins of the Mead-garden and nine dwarfs. In the middle ages nine heroes were usually grouped together.

As to be seen on the beautiful fountain at Nuremberg and the famous salon of the Cologne city hall. In the poetry of the fifteenth century groups of nine are favored. Proofs of this are to be found in the festival plays, Nos. 9 and 10 of the Keller collection, and in the poem "The Nine Poor Wanderers" of Hans Sachs. There were nine children in the family of the emperor, known as "the nine." In Lucrece there existed until 1715 the nine men who sat in judgment on ordinary police cases. Nine children were formerly looked on as the ideal number for a family.

Even animals are named in old tales in groups of nine. In a German fairy tale nine children were over the wishing clock. They say in Tyrol: When nine parents meet, there is a witch among them. We also find nine a favorite number for those people who make a sacrifice of human beings and animals."

SACRIFICES TO THE SEA.

Mystic Rites of Indians in Propitiation of the Spirit of the Waters.

To the adventurous globe trotter who has climbed the rock path to the sailor's church of Notre Dame de la Garde, dominating the Phœnician port of Marseilles, the potent influence of sacrifices and offerings for peril passed and to come must be no old story, says Lieut. J. H. Jerrild Kelley, in describing "The Superstitions of the Sea," in the Country.

There is a patios, even for the world, in the quaint ships and galleons, in the sailing masts and shorter-tiller heads, swinging to the mizzen, in reverent offering before the shrines. These graces after danger, these assurances against evil to come, these rites to the winds that salute the waters with blasts from the caverns of the jealous gods. Algonquians in the north, Aztecs, sons of Atlatl and Mexico, and the south all blew incense out of their pipes, and strewed upon the currents and the waves just such offerings of tobacco as, in our subjective days, we give to our meetings to the minor gods who rule the man's hour in our feasts.

A DOLLAR IN THE WALLET.

It is an Influence That Lends a Charm

The stars they shine serene and with greater luminosity when a fellow isn't struggling with his impecuniosity. The lofty sky is bluer and the meadow grass is greener, and the life of life is fewer, and our life itself serene; and we feel a glorious courage and the fates cannot appall it when we feel the solid backing of a dollar in our wallet.

Oh, the quiet air of twilight is more brightly luminiferous, and the incense from the flowers is more sweet and odoriferous, and the zephyrs blow more sweetly and our food is more nutritious, and we're conscious more completely that our breakfast is delicious; and we feel that life's no fizzle, as the pessimists mislead it when we have the satisfaction of a dollar in our wallet.

All our woes are less appalling and our joys are less unambitious, and all life's happy meadows are so lush-like and iridescent; for a glass of pure, cold phosphorus tastes as sweet as balm of Gilead, and brown bread is like ambrosia. Homer tells of in the "Iliad" and we feel that life's a poem madder than the cynics call it, and we feel supremely blessed with a dollar in our wallet.

From the Plunkville Bugle "Si Weatherwax, while playing ball on the common the other day, the ball hit him in the ear, causing great fun for the boys. We understand that Si is going to town next Saturday to see an M. D. who has the ball extracted from his ear, as the owner threatens to have him brought before the 'agire' if his property is not returned."—Indianapolis Journal.

Drop in and subscribe.

A society is being formed at Iuka, the members of which are bound under a penalty of a fine never to shake hands with any one unless with a gloved hand, as the practice is contrary to health.

While in Chicago, Mr. Chas. L. Kahler, a prominent shoe merchant of Des Moines, Iowa, had quite a serious time of it. He took such a severe cold that he could hardly talk or navigate, but the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured him of his cold so quickly that others at the hotel who had colds followed his example and had a dozen persons ordered it from the nearest drug store. They were prone in their thanks to Mr. Kahler for telling them how to cure a bad cold so quickly. For sale by J. M. Rose.

A farmer at Waycross, Ga., a few days since, got mad because his fodder fell, after stacking it two or three times, set it on fire and burned the whole business up.

Put Out in Just Ten Seconds.

Our citizens to the number of two or three hundred gathered on the laras district here, on last Monday afternoon at two o'clock, to witness the exhibition made by the Cincinnati Tin and Japan Metal Manufacturers' Association, and given under the personal supervision of Mr. Herman B. Wells, president of the company, of Cincinnati, and Mr. W. V. Snyder, the local agent, of Georgetown, Ohio, and was satisfactory in every respect, clearly demonstrating the Simple Extinguisher to be one of the best methods yet devised or invented for the control of fire.

A structure of pine boards was built, and after being thoroughly saturated with coal oil, a match was applied. The structure was then turned on and fire put out in about ten seconds. All who witnessed the test were thoroughly satisfied that the Simple will do all and more than is claimed for it. The headquarters of the company are S. E. Cor. Swamowit and Canal Sts., Cincinnati—Winchester (Ohio) Herald.

SPENCER COOPER, Hazel Green, Ky., Agent for Wolfe and Morgan counties.

A Florida jury recently escaped from the jury box by a clever and successful judge, the lawyers, the plaintiff and defendant before they were recaptured.

Irring W. Larimore, physical director of Y. M. C. A., Des Moines, Iowa, says he can conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to athletes, gymnasts, bicyclists, foot ball players and the profession in general for bruises, sprains and dislocations; also for soreness and stiffness of the muscles. When applied he feels the parts become swollen it will effect a cure in one half the time usually required. For sale by J. M. Rose.

The twinkling of the stars forebodes bad weather, because it shows that there are aerial currents of different temperature, thus probably indicating atmospheric disturbances.

You can relieve that headache you have by buying a box of Migraine at THE HERALD office. It will only cost 50 cents and is sold on a positive guarantee.

It is reported that an old chest full of Tartaric coins in gold has been unearthed at Montevideo, France. The coins are 2,000 years old and are ascribed to Hannibal.

Do you have headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite and other symptoms of biliousness? Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you.

Fanny Duvenport is a believer in the horoscope superstition, and always carries with her a shoe found on Mt. Talus, California. She has worn for fifteen years a silver scarfpin in the shape of a horseshoe.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two stamps we will send you a copy of the "Herald" with a Fair View and book-free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Drop in and subscribe.



AT THE TOP

And Still Climbing!

Never content to keep company with the slow pace set by its country cousins, though always in sympathy with 'em,



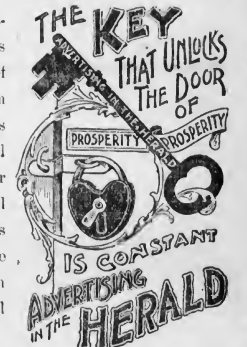
THE : HERALD

put its mark at the topmost pinnacle of country journalism, and week after week has labored to reach the goal of its ambition. How thoroughly it has accomplished that task is told in the hundreds of tributes paid it by the press



THROUGH THE HERALD'S ADVERTISING COLUMNS

ist traveling in America, attracted by a perusal of its pages, draws a pen-picture of its multi-merits in his own language, and thus it reaches every home in the vine-clad hills of France. So popular was the story, "Jonathan and His Continent," that it was translated into every tongue spoken by man. Hence, from hemisphere to hemisphere and from pole to pole

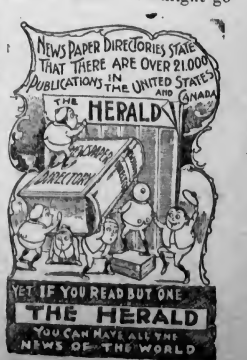


THE : HERALD

of Hazel Green is a household word. Thus it is also a necessity to the wide-awake business man, and all who desire to "tickle trade that they may fill their coffers with cash," have their advertisements displayed in its columns from time to time. We might go

on and tell of other qualities it possesses, but modesty forbids. Suffice to say it is to newspaperdom what DOMINO is to the turf-world—King BEE OF ITS CLASS!

A few more subscriptions will be taken at \$1 a year, and a limited number of advertisements at reasonable rates. SPENCER COOPER, Hazel Green, Ky.



THE HERALD

SPENCER COOPER, : : : Editor.

KENTUCKY RIVER.

A RICH AND VARIED REGION AWAITING DEVELOPMENT.

Navigation as far as Three Forks Will Soon Net Handsome Returns—Fine Coal, Iron and Timber That Should Find a Market.

THE PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED.

The people of the upper waters of Kentucky river are looking forward to the time when that stream shall be navigable from its mouth to the forks, at Beattyville, almost at the foot hills of the mountains, and in the center of a section of fine mineral country lacking only means of transportation to cause its development. The improvement of Kentucky river is one that is of deep interest to the entire eastern half of the State, and of especial importance to Louisville, whose merchants and manufacturers have never fully appreciated the value of river communication to the now undeveloped country of the eastern part of the State. The belief is growing among the people owning the lands for ten or twelve miles on either side of this beautiful stream that the improvement of Kentucky river and the consequent development of the fine mineral and timber country there can only be secured through the hearty co-operation of the merchants and manufacturers of Louisville, than whom, save the land-owners in question, none will be so greatly benefited.

At present the river is navigable only as far as Shaker Ferry, at the point where the Cincinnati Southern railroad crosses the river on the famous high bridge. To reach this point six lockages are necessary, but the people of the several counties adjoining the stream from the high bridge to the Ohio river feel that the money used in the construction and maintenance of the locks has been wisely and beneficially expended. True, some of the locks have been in position for years, for before the war the river was navigable many miles from its mouth. A few years ago the Louisville merchants began paying too little attention to the trade of Kentucky river as far as could be reached by boats, and indeed, lost it to Louisville's bitter rival for all Kentucky trade—Cincinnati.

It has only been in the past few years that this trade has been reclaimed by Louisville and the line of Cincinnati packets driven out. It cannot be said that the Louisville merchants did this, for, though Louisville is the natural and preferable market for all the Kentucky river trade, the merchants let it gradually slip from them. The land-owners and farmers living along the river are largely deserving of the credit for restoring the trade to Louisville, and it is but natural that they should seek the co-operation of Louisville in having the river improved to its headwaters when it can be done at so slight a cost.

The Louisville packet now regularly in the Kentucky river trade is the Falls City. The boat is owned by a stock company, whose holders are located at Monterey, Gratz and other important distributing points along the river. This boat, in charge of Capt. Frank Lawler and an accommodating crew, makes two trips weekly from Louisville to Kentucky river. To illustrate the partiality shown Louisville in the matter of rates, no higher tariff is charged from or to Louisville than from Madison, Ind., a thriving town a few miles below the mouth of the river. The boat will land anywhere to put off a small box of notions or take on a single hoghead of tobacco or a few bales of hay. The Falls City has by this built up a good trade for Louisville, which can be enlarged by the co-operation of Louisville merchants and extended to the headwaters.

The river as now navigable brings to Louisville each month hundreds of hogheads of tobacco, thousands of bushels of wheat and bales of hay, together with corn, stock of all kinds, hemp, and, in fact, all the varied products of Woodford, Jessamine, Mercer, Franklin, Owen, Henry and Carroll counties. A new industry next year will be a factor of the trade from Owen and Henry counties. Over 300,000 peach trees have been put out on the hillside leading to the river, and next year most of them will bear their first crops. Mr. Knox Brown, of Gratz, and others interested in the peach industry, believe that after next year Louisville will greatly advance in importance as a fruit-shipping center.

While it is most important for Louisville to retain its hold on the trade of

Kentucky river, it is still more important, from a commercial standpoint, that the trade should be extended and the river improved to admit of it. As a manufacturing center Louisville needs raw materials, such as iron, coal and lumber. Much of these are now obtained from other States at a very heavy expense compared with the cost that the Eastern Kentucky products could be delivered. In return for this trade there is opened a market for a healthy mercantile trade, now controlled exclusively by Cincinnati merchants, shipping over the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Cincinnati Southern and Kentucky Central railroads. Besides, this country is being developed into a fine tobacco growing region, upon which the warehousemen of Cincinnati already have their eyes.

Steps have already been taken to extend navigation as far as Hickman. The location for lock No. 7 has recently been selected just below Shaker Ferry at the site of a saw mill, and proceedings for possession of the property are now being had in the United States Court at Louisville. There is a dam now at Beattyville, but the style of it will have to be altered to make it available for use in connection with the lock system employed by the government. Besides these two locks five more will be necessary to enable boats to run to the forks in all stages of water. At times now, when the tides are favorable, the boats run a long distance up. The cost of these locks will average \$150,000 each, depending largely on the nature of the dam and lock necessary. It is estimated that for \$300,000, and certainly not more than \$1,000,000, the river can be made navigable at stages to the Lee county capital.

This, when accomplished, means more for Louisville, and in fact, for the State than can yet be realized. Beattyville is at the foot of a mammoth coal field, barely developed at any point. The cannel coal there is nine feet thick, and is said to be superior to any mined in the United States. Large quantities of it have been and are being exported to England. This coal, if it can be brought to Louisville by river, will greatly reduce the cost of manufacturing. The development of the entire field only awaits the opening of navigation. A passenger on the Falls City on a recent trip with the writer declared the coal to be superior to that of Wales, and practically inexhaustible.

A fine iron ore is also to be found in this section. The Red river iron works, said to make one of the finest qualities of car wheel iron in the country, has partially developed that industry, but the lack of transportation has compelled operations to be restricted to a very small scale. In Clay county the salt industry alone needs an outlet to cause its active development. Above all, the whole country is finely timbered. At favorable stages the logging trade is an important factor in Eastern Kentucky trade, but the periods are so uncertain and so irregular that the timber industry, like the iron and coal and salt, is barely opened.

Those mostly interested in the development of this country say that Louisville can do more to develop this country than any other town or organized effort, and will reap the largest returns. It is believed that the Commercial Club, the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers Exchange and the kindred commercial bodies of Louisville can, by united and persistent effort, secure the development of this region. The only need is for the Kentucky Congressmen to work in harmony and get a sufficient appropriation to allow the work to be carried on at once. A lack of harmony has before alone prevented the improvement of Kentucky river. The opening of Kentucky river to Beattyville will have an effect far-reaching into the counties beyond, and will aid vastly in developing the varied and rich resources of Wolfe, Jackson, Breathitt, Owsley and Perry counties, and will even be felt in Magoffin, Knott and Leslie counties. * * * C. A. Dailey, in Courier-Journal.

They Don't Want You.
The Louisiana sugar planters who have deserted the Democratic party and gone over to the Republicans because a Democratic Congress abolished the sugar bounty, say that they were opposed to the sugar bounty, but having been forced on them, they are opposed to any party that would take it away from them. In other words, they were horrified at the idea of being debauched, but having been debauched they turn their backs on any party which won't debauch them, and flee to the only party which has ever debauched them. The more people of this kind the Democratic party loses the worthier it is of public confidence.

The entire empire of Persia has but one vessel.

GOLD MINING WITH A STEAMBOAT.

Getting Metal at the Rate of \$100 a Day From the Bed of a River.

Extravagant stories are told about the wealth of gold sprinkled throughout the Snake river country in Idaho. As a general thing the gold is very fine, the particles being so light weight as to be elusive. Have you worked on a large scale like this? Have you been successful in recovering the gold? Numerous bars along the river would prove profitable could water be harnessed for sluicing or hydraulic. An adequate supply is hard to obtain on account of the slight and gradual fall of the stream and the level character of the outlying lands. To overcome this lack of water, as well as insure sufficient dumping, a big floating gold-saving dredge has been constructed and is now at work on the Idaho bank of the Snake river, about ten miles above Payette.

It is a stern-wheel flatboat propelled by steam. Substantially constructed, sixty-five feet long and twenty-two feet wide, it is equipped with a thirty-five horse power marine engine and boiler, and adapted in every way for investigating Idaho's great waterways. With a slight alteration it could be transformed into a steam dredge and used to scoop up sand and gravel from the bottom of the stream. This has never been attempted. As in the past, operations are now confined to working bars out of the bed or channel of the river. The method pursued is to anchor alongside one of these gravel deposits and by the use of scrapers bring the material to be handled within the reach of the gold-washing machinery with which the craft is rigged. The gravel is scooped up by buckets attached to an endless chain. There are forty-eight of these receptacles on a belt sixty feet in length, and each has a capacity of about twenty pounds of dirt, which is delivered into a hopper. This is also an agitator, and the process employed may be described as a steam rocker, with the exception that it has an end motion instead of one sidewise. The gold is caught on copper plates with quicksilver. The tailings are carried off in sluice boxes by the force of a stream of water of 150 mineral inches, supplied by a China pump, run by the machinery which runs all the other machinery. The gravel is worked so thoroughly that no gold escapes in the tailings that are dumped into the river. An average of 100 tons of gravel are handled, and for this work three men are employed—an engineer, one to work the scraper, and one who shovels the dirt into a pile so that the buckets can scoop up a full load.

The bar now being worked covers an area of ten to fifteen acres. The gold is on top or close to the surface and will not pay to handle to a greater depth than one foot to eighteen inches. This shows a value of one and a half to three cents a pan. A cleanup is made every night, and the average of the runs for the first three days was very satisfactory to Thornton Williams, the owner of the craft. He says he expects to take out upward of \$100 a day as long as he works, which will be until cold weather sets in.

When he has gone over the bar which now engages his attention he will tackle another.—Chicago Times.

Earliest Newspapers.
The earliest newspaper of which we have any authentic record was the Acta Diurna, officially issued by the Roman Republic. This daily paper contained an account of the doings of each branch of the government, and was sent gratuitously to the Generals to be read by them to the soldiers. Caesar ordered reading rooms to be opened in each district, where the people could assemble and listen to the reading of the Acta Diurna.

The modern newspaper may be said to have had its inception in Italy. In 1566 we find written papers issued at intervals, which might be read by anyone on the payment of a gazetta, a small coin of the value of half a cent. From the name of this coin, and its use, we derive the word gazetta, as applied to newspapers.

A century after we read of men making a profession of writing daily newspapers to wealthy persons, and calling themselves gazettiers.

The first regular newspaper published in the English language was the English Mercury, issued in 1588. It held the field practically alone until the appearance in 1623 of Butter's Weekly News.—The Journalist.

"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of," says Mrs. Hattie Mason of Clinton, Carter county, Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy. For sale by John M. Ross.

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Vitalized Air Administered, 50 cents.
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Let your first entry be a resolution not to buy until you have seen us for Carpets,

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Rugs,
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You will run no chance. Things are what they seem.
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As it is Springtime of course everyone will want to clean house and must have

A New Carpet or Matting,

Window Shades or House Furnishing Goods,

Such as Bedroom Suits, Cheap Bedstead, Rockers, Pianos, Organs, Bureaus, Tables, Mattress and everything that you can find in a first-class Furniture House. We have the largest line of Carpets in Eastern Kentucky, and our Furniture is the latest and at rock bottom prices. Be sure to call and see us at MASONIC TEMPLE.

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Insurance may cover actual loss of goods burned but it does not pay for time and trade lost while re-establishing business. PREVENT THE FIRE WITH A STEMPEL

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PEACE AMERSON'S WILL

BY RICHARD MALCOLM JOHNSTON.

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CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

"May I please your honors, I have lived long enough to note many results of human actions done in secret whose discovery seemed to me the ordering of the Divine Being, who wills not that certain among the special objects of his care shall long be outraged with impunity. Your honors, some of whom I know—perhaps all—are more familiar than I am with texts of Holy Scripture, may recall some in which widows and orphans are mentioned in terms of peculiarly tender consideration. Sometimes, not very often, yet sometimes, in the strivings of this lower life, when men are in conflict with men, equals with equals, one more skillful or more enduring or more fortunate in accidental circumstances seems to be allowed to prevail without justice, while the other is left to his hopes of a better day. But when the battle is between the strong and the weak who are fitted to wield no sort of weapon of warfare, and who can only stand and be smitten, oftentimes the preference comes from sources unforeseen, so suddenly unexpected and so abundantly efficacious that we think we can refer them only to the omnipotent God."

His words in solemnest tones, and his look, as he lifted it with reverent inquiry towards Heaven, inspired everybody with awe. After a moment's pause he continued:

"On this day, I trust, a signal manifestation of such interposition will appear, one which possibly may be as surprising to the propounder of this alleged will as to anyone else here present. A few minutes ago a proposal was submitted to that person for a settlement upon terms which promptly, and apparently with angry disdain, he declined. It therefore becomes the duty of the counsel for Mrs. Hannah Amerson to present such a showing as may serve to convince him for the balance of his life that it comes not within the limits of his powers to oppose, nor within that of his wariness to demand grossly, those whom the Creator in specialist fondness styles his little ones. May I please your honors, I knew Pearce Amerson right well. Although a firm, perhaps a rather willful man, I had never suspected him of being unnatural in such affections as the Creator, for purposes of protection to the dependent young, has implanted in the being of parents of every sort and degree, nor, as I believe, had any among his acquaintance regarded him as capable of doing to a good justice to one of his own offspring a grosser duplicity. I was much surprised, therefore, after his decease, when I heard that his last will and testament he had bequeathed well nigh all his large estate to that one of his children who stood least in need of such partiality. But when I was told of some of his expressions of protection, more than once upon his bed of death, while yet his understanding was clear to comprehend their meaning, I said to myself: No, Pearce Amerson, whatever infirmities he had in common with all humanity, was not a man to die with a lie upon his lips; and then I thought that even if he had done so, there is

which was witnessed by my old friend Mr. Flint, whom I see in this courtroom, and two others, convinced that at the time of its execution he was beset by influences leading him to thoughts and feelings unjust to one member of his family, he determined to destroy it. I have proof quite as substantial as that he declared upon his deathbed that he had destroyed it, and that he died fully believing that what he said was the truth. It was here, then, appeared that mysterious Providence who delivers from the hand of the destroyer such as these two, this husbandless woman and this fatherless child."

As he turned toward his clients, tears, seldom shed by him, were in his eyes. Wiping them away with his vast silk handkerchief, continued: "God, indeed, is past finding out; how tenderly loving, how absolutely merciful, how matchlessly just, how terribly vengeful! Pearce Amerson, misled by falsehood and domestic treachery, did execute a will in the terms of the paper which this court has allowed as such to go to probate. In time, disatisfied with it, he resolved to revoke it, and he solemnly declared to his son that he had revoked it. And, sirs, he told the truth." Lifting his voice until it jarred the timbers of the room, he cried: "Pearce Amerson died intestate! God rest his soul!"

Amerson rose shuddering and took steps toward Carruthers. "Mr. Carruthers," said Torrance, "will you please take the stand, sir?" "Where?" asked Torrance. "Where Mr. Flint was standing when Mr. Flint was still seated with Rainer."

"Don't say anything to me, Wilie. I ain't in no fix to talk to nobody. I ain't quite c'n't in my mind whether I'm a livin' person or a dead one. Look like I ought to be a dead one. You'll have to take keer of yourself, Wilie. Look like it agoin' to be showed I can't take keer of nobody, not even myself, let alone of 'other people. Go 'long and tend to your own case best you can."

When Amerson withdrew, he said, piteously: "Stand by me, Jeems, till they put me in the penitentiary. I never—"

"Do hush, Uncle Lishy. There isn't a particle of danger for you of any sort."

The persistent groaned, but otherwise held his peace. "About once looking at Amerson, Carruthers answered the questions. When the clerk at the call of Torrance handed to him the paper, Amerson again rose and advanced two or three steps, looking eagerly at it. Torrance, smiling, said:

"There's hardly a doubt, Mr. Amerson, that this is the paper referred to. If it be not, the mistake can be corrected hereafter."

"Sit down! Do sit down, Amerson," whispered Watson. He obeyed and

watched the witness with anxiety painful to be seen. "Mr. Carruthers," began Torrance, "will you be good enough to state to this court whether or not you were present at the execution of a will by Pearce Amerson? If so, then please say at about what time, in what capacity you acted, and mention any others who were there."

"Yes, sir, I was present. It was in the summer, July, I think, in 1830. I had been acting as clerk for some time in Mr. Wiley Amerson's office. Mr. Pearce Amerson came there with Mr. Lishy Flint and Mr. William Lilly, and told his son that he was ready to sign that will. Mr. Wiley Amerson got it from his desk in the back room and handed it to his father. He, after looking it over, called on us to witness it. We did so after he signed it himself. As soon as it was done, he and the other two witnesses went away."

"Did he, the old man, ever again make any allusion to the matter in your hearing?"

"Yes, sir. About the same time the

next year, when I was again doing some work for his son, he came to the office and said to him that he wanted back his will, and that he intended to burn it up, because, he said—"

"May it please the court—" said Watson, rising quickly.

"Stop, Mr. Carruthers," said Torrance. "If my brother Watson will allow me to anticipate his objection to answering the question, I will say that my intention in offering proof of Pearce Amerson's words was to show his purpose to destroy the will, with which reflection had made him disatisfied, even to disgust. I am frank to admit that a more intention to destroy, however positive the words in which such intention is declared, cannot amount in law to an annulment or a revocation. How far such evidence might be admissible as a foundation on which to lay a charge of fraud in preventing the execution of such a purpose I do not consider necessary in the circumstances to discuss. Briefly, your honors, my principal object in the question was that the answer might go as far as such a thing could go in rescuing the name of Pearce Amerson from the slur that has been put upon it. I withdraw the question."

If it had been of any importance to him, he would have been pleased at the displeasure apparent on all faces at Watson's interruption. As it was he asked:

"Mr. Carruthers, I'll thank you to inform the court of what followed Pearce Amerson's demand."

"Mr. Wiley Amerson answered that the will was at his house, and that he would give it to him when he came over there that night."

"Do you know whether or not this was done?"

"I do not, sir."

"Mr. Carruthers, at the execution of the will, or at the time of Pearce Amerson's demand, did Pearce Amerson make any allusion to Mrs. Cullen Amerson?"

"At the making of the will he did not. When he had said for it he said that he had come to believe that Mrs. Amerson was not the kind of a person Mr. Wiley Amerson had made him believe, but that she was an artful woman as ever had lived or died."

"Silence in court!" cried the sheriff at the demonstration of applause.

"That question is not in issue. Brother or Torrance," said Watson, and then muttered: "My arthral scump!"

"No, my brother Watson, not now. It had been, and was. The honor of the court in this case has been fully vindicated by the life she has led and by the words of her father-in-law, before whom it had been aspersed."

Returning to the witness, he asked: "Mr. Carruthers, recurring to the time of the execution of that will, what was done with it after the departure of the old man and the other witnesses?"

"Mr. Amerson handed it to me to make a copy of it."

"Did he give any instructions as to how that copy should be made?"

"He said to me that he wanted me to be very particular and copy as high as I could, according to his rule in such things."

"And what was that rule?"

"To make the copy as high like the other as I possibly could."

"Following that rule, being facile in the use of the pen, you had become somewhat dexterous, had you not, in the imitation of others' handwriting?"

"I had, sir."

"What did Mr. Amerson say when you carried the copy to him?"

"He said I had done it very well, very well indeed, even perfect."

"Back, gentlemen!" called the sheriff; "them behind are pushing uncomfortable them next the railing. Please be keener, gentlemen."

"Have you ever seen that will since?" asked Torrance.

"I have not, sir."

"I believe it is generally known that on occasion of the probate you were not able to be in court."

"I wasn't, sir; I was at home, had off with rheumatism."

"So I learned. Had it not been so, perhaps all litigation in this unhappy issue might have been prevented."

He paused, and almost mournfully looked over the dense assembly, as if he would delay the outcome of their indignation. In that brief while Watson, looking fiercely at his client, said:

"The hell, Amerson! what will since?"

"I don't know, Mr. Watson; I don't," was the answer.

In a tone of apparent carelessness, Torrance proceeded:

"Mr. Carruthers, look upon this paper and say whether or not your signature as a witness is genuine."

Glancing at the paper, he answered:

"It is, sir."

"Is that the case with the others?"

"No, sir; it is not."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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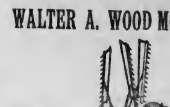
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Buy Your Hats of Me, and Get Them Trimmed Free of Charge. My stock will embrace every article a lady's wear, in the latest style just from the city, as well as many other notions too numerous to mention. I will also do DRESS-MAKING, and will cut and make dresses to suit the hard-time prices. Best system of cutting by the Hudington Cutting Machine, which was awarded first premium at the World's Fair, 1893. Also the LATERA HAWTHORN, of Covington, Ky., well and favorably known to the ladies of this vicinity, will be my assistant. Your trade is respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Very respectfully,

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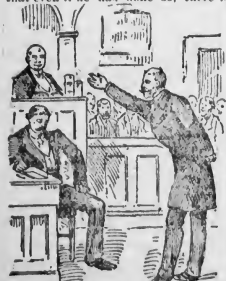
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AFTER A MOMENT'S PAUSE HE CONTINUED.

many a son who in a case so monstrous would have been quick, like the sons of the drunken Noah, to cover up the shameless nakedness of such a father. To my associate counsel, who has prepared this case with consummate pride and skill, as soon as he was retained as counsel, came a suspicion of fraud. Together we have been searching for his hiding place, and it has been only within a brief time that, by the help of God, we have found it."

He slowly turned his eyes brown eyes upon Amerson, who, pale as a dead man, instantly averted his own, and said to his counsel:

"I haven't the remotest idea what the man means."

"Hush!" said Watson. "I want to listen, and I want you to listen, to what he is saying."

"I have abundant proof," continued Torrance, "that after making a will

AMERSON ROSE SHUDDERING AND TOOK STEPS TOWARD CARRUTHERS.

watched the witness with anxiety painful to be seen.

"Mr. Carruthers," began Torrance, "will you be good enough to state to this court whether or not you were present at the execution of a will by Pearce Amerson? If so, then please say at about what time, in what capacity you acted, and mention any others who were there."

"Yes, sir, I was present. It was in the summer, July, I think, in 1830. I had been acting as clerk for some time in Mr. Wiley Amerson's office. Mr. Pearce Amerson came there with Mr. Lishy Flint and Mr. William Lilly, and told his son that he was ready to sign that will. Mr. Wiley Amerson got it from his desk in the back room and handed it to his father. He, after looking it over, called on us to witness it. We did so after he signed it himself. As soon as it was done, he and the other two witnesses went away."

"Did he, the old man, ever again make any allusion to the matter in your hearing?"

"Yes, sir. About the same time the

next year, when I was again doing some work for his son, he came to the office and said to him that he wanted back his will, and that he intended to burn it up, because, he said—"

"May it please the court—" said Watson, rising quickly.

"Stop, Mr. Carruthers," said Torrance. "If my brother Watson will allow me to anticipate his objection to answering the question, I will say that my intention in offering proof of Pearce Amerson's words was to show his purpose to destroy the will, with which reflection had made him disatisfied, even to disgust. I am frank to admit that a more intention to destroy, however positive the words in which such intention is declared, cannot amount in law to an annulment or a revocation. How far such evidence might be admissible as a foundation on which to lay a charge of fraud in preventing the execution of such a purpose I do not consider necessary in the circumstances to discuss. Briefly, your honors, my principal object in the question was that the answer might go as far as such a thing could go in rescuing the name of Pearce Amerson from the slur that has been put upon it. I withdraw the question."

If it had been of any importance to him, he would have been pleased at the displeasure apparent on all faces at Watson's interruption. As it was he asked:

